

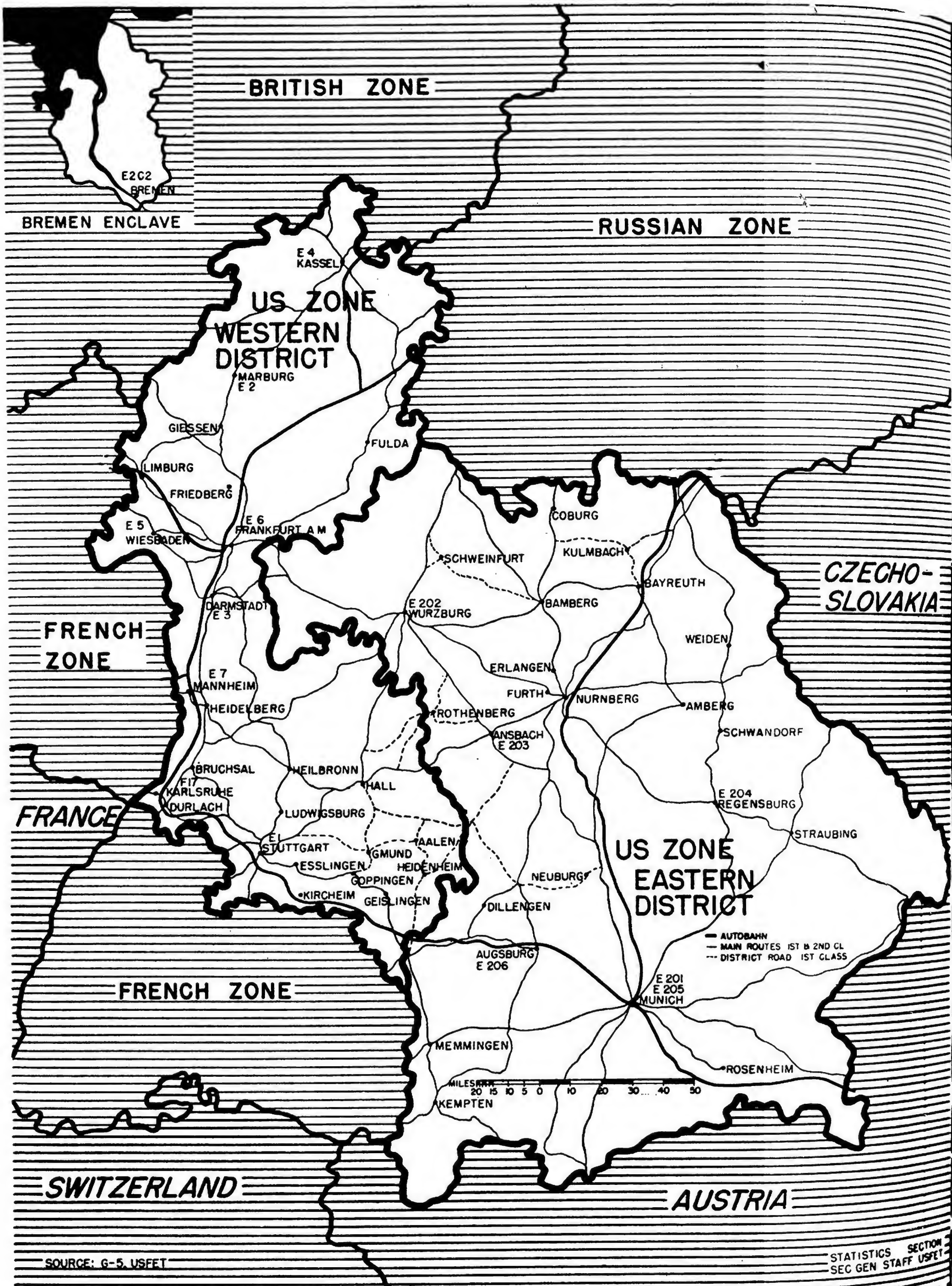
MILITARY GOVERNMENT

Weekly Information Bulletin



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT (U. S. ZONE)
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

REPORTS AND INFORMATION BRANCH



UNITED STATES ZONE OF OCCUPATION

STATISTICS SECTION
SEC GEN STAFF USFET

No. 13 — 20 OCTOBER 1945

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WEEKLY

INFORMATION BULLETIN

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
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MILITARY GOVERNMENT LETTERS AND INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED DURING THE WEEK

Amendment to the Directive to Commanding Generals, Military Districts, dated 7 July, 1945, Subject: Administration of Military Government in the U. S. Zone of Germany, Section X (Industry) revised	1 October 1945 (file AG 014.1 GEC-AGO)
Amendment No. 4 to SHAEF, Military Government, Germany, Technical Manual for Labor Officers-Instructions to Military Government Detachments Concerning Health Insurance	1 October 1945 (file GEC/Econ-461 [TM])
Denazification of Privately Owned Railroads	10 October 1945 (file AG 014.1 GEC-AGO)
Reports of German Authorities of Payments Covering U. S. Army Requisitions and Civilian Labor	4 October 1945 (file AG 400.312 GEC-AGO)
Reorganization of Military Government Control Channels in Order to Develop German Responsibility for Self-Government	5 October 1945 (file AG 014.1 GEC-AGO)
German Business Association	3 October 1945 (file AG 014.1 GEC-AGO)
Revision of Property Control Accounting Directive dated 22 September 1945	6 October 1945 (file AG 014.1 GEC-AGO)
Instructions Concerning Weekly Denazification Report (distributed through technical channels)	12 October 1945 (file GEC-319.1 [MG])

CONTROL COUNCIL

Law No. 1

Repealing of Nazi Laws

The Control Council enacts as follows:

Article I

1. The following laws of a political or discriminatory nature upon which the Nazi regime rested are hereby expressly repealed, together with all supplementary and explanatory laws, ordinances and decrees:

- (a) Law concerning the Relief of Distress of the Nation and the Reich (Gesetz zur Behebung der Not Volk und Reich) of 24 March, 1933, RGBI. I/41.
- (b) Law for the Reconstitution of Officialdom (Gesetz zur Wiederherstellung des Berufsbeamtentums) of 7 April, 1933, RGBI. I 175.
- (c) Law for the amendment of the Provisions of Criminal Law and Procedure (Gesetz zur Änderung von Vorschriften des Strafrechts und des Strafverfahrens) of 24 April, 1934, RGBI. I/341.
- (d) Law for the Protection of National Symbols (Gesetz zum Schutze der nationalen Symbole) of 19 May, 1933, RGBI. I/285.
- (e) Law against the creation of Political Parties (Gesetz gegen die Neubildung von Parteien) of 14 July, 1933, RGBI. I/479.
- (f) Law on Plebiscites (Gesetz über Volksabstimmung) of 14 July, 1933, RGBI. I/479.
- (g) Law for securing the Unity of Party and State (Gesetz zur Sicherung der Einheit von Partei und Staat) of 1 December, 1933, RGBI. I/1016.
- (h) Law concerning insidious attacks against the State and the Party and for the protection of the Party Uniform and insignia (Gesetz gegen heimtückische Angriffe auf Staat und Partei und zum Schutz der Parteiuniform) of 20 December, 1934, RGBI. I/1269.
- (j) Reich Flag Law (Reichsflaggengesetz) of 15 September, 1935, RGBI. I/1145.
- (k) Law for the protection of German Blood and German Honour (Gesetz zum Schutze des deutschen Blutes und der deutschen Ehre), of 15 September, 1935, RGBI. I/1146.
- (l) Reich Citizenship Law (Reichsbürgergesetz) of 15 September, 1935, RGBI. I/1146.
- (m) Prussian Law concerning the Gestapo (Preussische Gesetz über die Geheime Staatspolizei) of 10 February, 1936, G. S. 21.
- (n) Hitler Youth Law (Gesetz über die Hitlerjugend) of 1 December, 1936, RGBI. I/993.
- (o) Ordinance against support for the camouflaging of Jewish Businesses (Verordnung gegen die Unterstützung der Tarnung Jüdischer Gewerbebetriebe) of 22 April, 1938, RGBI. I/404.
- (p) Ordinance for the reporting of Property of Jews (Verordnung über die Anmeldung des Vermögens von Juden) of 26 April, 1938, RGBI. I/414.
- (q) Law concerning the alteration of the trade regulations for the Reich (Gesetz zur Änderung der Gewerbeordnung für das Deutsche Reich) of 1 July, 1938, RGBI. I/823.
- (r) Second Carrying out Ordinance of the Law concerning the changing of Family Names and Christian Names (Zweite Verordnung zur Durchführung des Gesetzes über die Änderung von Familiennamen und Vornamen) of 17 August, 1938, RGBI. I/1044.
- (s) Ordinance concerning the Passports of Jews (Verordnung über Reisepässe von Juden) of 5 October, 1938, RGBI. I/1342.
- (t) Ordinance for the elimination of Jews from economic life (Verordnung zur Ausschaltung der Juden aus dem deutschen Wirtschaftsleben) of 12 November, 1938, RGBI. I/1580.
- (u) Police Ordinance concerning the appearance of Jews in Public (Polizeiverordnung über das Auftreten der Juden in der Öffentlichkeit) of 28 November, 1938, RGBI. I/1676.
- (v) Ordinance concerning proof of German descent (Verordnung über den Nachweis deutschblutiger Abstammung) of 1 August, 1940, RGBI. I/1063.
- (w) Police Ordinance concerning the marking of Jews (Polizeiverordnung über die Kennzeichnung der Juden) of 1 September, 1941, RGBI. I/547.
- (x) Ordinance concerning the employment of Jews (Verordnung über die Beschäftigung von Juden) of 31 October, 1941, RGBI. I/675.

(y) Decree of the Fuhrer concerning the legal status of the NSDAP (Erlass des Führers über die Rechtsstellung der NSDAP) of 12 December, 1942, RGBI. I/733.

(z) Police Ordinance concerning the identification of male and female workers from the East on Reich Territory (Polizeiverordnung über die Kenntlichmachung, die im Reich befindlichen Ostarbeiter und arbeiterinnen) of 19 June, 1944, RGBI. I/147.

2. The abrogation of the above mentioned laws does not revive any law enacted subsequent to 30 January, 1933, which was thereby repealed.

Article II

No German enactment, however or whenever enacted, shall be applied judicially or administratively in any instance where such application would cause injustice or inequality, either (a) by favouring any person because of his connection with the National Socialist Ger-

man Labour Party, its formations, affiliated associations, or supervised organisations, or (b) by discriminating against any person by reason of his race, nationality, religious beliefs, or opposition to the National Socialist German Labour Party or its doctrines.

Article III

Any person applying or attempting to apply any law repealed by this law will be liable to criminal prosecution.

Done at Berlin, 20 September 1945

Bernard L. Montgomery, K. C. B., D. S. O.
Field Marshal

Louis Koeltz
General, Corps d'Armee

Vassily D. Sokolovsky
Army General

Dwight D. Eisenhower
General of the Army.

CONTROL COUNCIL

Law No. 2

Providing for the Termination and Liquidation of the Nazi Organisations

The Control Council enacts as follows:

ARTICLE I

1. The National Socialist German Labour Party, its formations, affiliated associations and supervised agencies, including paramilitary organisations and all other Nazi institutions established as instruments of party domination are hereby abolished and declared illegal.

2. The Nazi organisations enumerated in the attached Appendix, or which may be added, are expressly abolished.

3. The reforming of any of the organisations named herein, whether under the same or different name is forbidden.

ARTICLE II

All real estates, equipments, funds, accounts, records and other property of the organisations abolished by this law are confiscated. Confiscation is carried out by Military Commands; general directives concerning the

distribution of the confiscated property are given by the Control Council.

ARTICLE III

Until such time as the property mentioned is actually placed under the control of the Military Commands all officers and other personnel, including administrative officials and others accountable for such property, are held personally responsible for taking any action necessary to preserve intact all such property and for complying with the orders of the Military Commands regarding such property.

ARTICLE IV

Any person violating any provision of this law shall be liable to criminal prosecution.

Done at Berlin, 10th October 1945.

Pierre Koenig
General

Vassily D. Sokolovsky
Army General

Dwight D. Eisenhower
General of the Army

Brian H. Robertson
Lieutenant General

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Lieutenant General

Appendix to Law No. 2:

Providing for the Termination and Liquidation of the Nazi Organisations.

1. Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei
2. Partei-Kanzlei
3. Kanzlei des Führers der NSDAP
4. Auslandsorganisation
5. Volksbund für das Deutschtum im Ausland
6. Volksdeutsche Mittelstelle
7. Parteiamtliche Prüfungskommission zum Schutze des NS-Schrifttums
8. Reichsorganisationsleiter der NSDAP
9. Reichsschatzmeister der NSDAP
10. Beauftragter des Führers für die Überwachung der gesamten geistigen und weltanschaulichen Schulung und Erziehung der NSDAP
11. Reichspropagandaleiter der NSDAP
12. Reichsleiter für die Presse, und Zentralverlag der NSDAP (Eher-Verlag)
13. Reichspressechef der NSDAP
14. Reichsamt für das Landvolk
15. Hauptamt für Volksgesundheit
16. Hauptamt für Erzieher
17. Hauptamt für Kommunalpolitik
18. Hauptamt für Beamte
19. Beauftragter der NSDAP für alle Volkstumsfragen
20. Rassenpolitisches Amt der NSDAP
21. Amt für Sippenforschung
22. Kolonialpolitisches Amt der NSDAP
23. Aussenpolitisches Amt der NSDAP
24. Reichstagsfraktion der NSDAP
25. Reichsfrauenführung
26. NSD-Ärztebund
27. Hauptamt für Technik
28. NS-Bund Deutscher Technik
29. NS-Lehrerbund
30. Reichsbund der Deutschen Beamten
31. Reichkolonialbund
- ✓ 32. NS-Frauenschaft
33. NS-Reichsbund Deutscher Schwestern
34. Deutsches Frauenwerk
35. Reichsstudentenführung
36. NSD-Studentenbund
37. Deutsche Studentenschaft
38. NSD-Dozentenbund
39. NS-Rechtswahrerbund
40. NS-Altherrenbund der Deutschen Studenten
41. Reichsbund Deutsche Familie
- ✓ 42. Deutsche Arbeitsfront
43. NS-Reichsbund für Leibesübungen
44. NS-Reichskriegerbund
45. Reichskulturkammer
46. Deutscher Gemeindetag
47. Geheime Staatspolizei
48. Deutsche Jägerschaft
49. Sachverständigenbeirat für Bevölkerungs- und Rassenpolitik
50. Reichsausschuss zum Schutze des Deutschen Blutes
- ✓ 51. Winterhilfswerk
52. Hauptamt für Kriegsoffer
- ✓ 53. NSKOV (NS-Kriegsopferversorgung)
54. SA (Sturmabteilungen), including the SA-Wehrmannschaften
55. SS (Schutzstaffeln), including all Waffen-SS, the SD (Sicherheitsdienst) and all offices combining command over the police and SS
56. NSKK (NS-Kraftfahrerkorps)
57. NSFK (NS-Fliegerkorps)
- ✓ 58. HJ (Hitler Jugend) including its subsidiary organizations
59. RAD (Reichsarbeitsdienst)
60. OT (Organisation Todt)
61. TENO (Technische Nothilfe)
- ✓ 62. Nationalsozialistische Volkswohlfahrt



German Administration of Justice

One of the most important tasks of Military Government is the establishment of an independent court system operated by the Germans themselves. The Big Three announced at the Potsdam Conference that it is essential that the judicial system "be reorganized in accordance with the principles of democracy, of justice under law, and of equal rights for all citizens without distinction of race, nationality or religion."

To provide the framework and basic principles for this undertaking, the Office of Military Government (U. S. Zone) has issued a Plan for the Administration of Justice in the United States Zone. It is a practical plan. In its preparation, benefit was had of advice and suggestions of Legal Officers in the field, and it was discussed with a few German authorities in the field of law and court administration.

The plan represents an attempt to establish within the U. S. Zone, as a self-contained unit, a simple, workable system. While making use of existing organization and procedures insofar as compatible with our policy and the special circumstances of the time and place, it provides special measures to offset the serious shortages of politically acceptable personnel and lays the foundation of an independent judiciary and bar, freed of the objectionable practices of the past twelve years.

Some background is necessary to understand the problems which were involved in the plan's preparation. One must realize at the outset that the occu-

pation of our forces brought to a standstill the operation of the German courts, their good features with their bad, and that it has been necessary to build from the ground up. This was not because of the physical destruction of court houses, the loss or removal of records, or the restriction on civilian movements which combat imposed, although all were present. It was because of the need for finding reliable and independent judges to replace the "soldiers" of Hitler and the necessity of weeding out the exceptions which had grown up since 1933 to the principle that a man is entitled to a fair trial.

COURTS UNDER NAZIS

Not only had the ordinary courts -- in ascending order, the Amtsgerichte, Landgerichte, Oberlandesgerichte, and Reichsgericht -- come to apply the law in accordance with the race and political opinions of the litigant or with the orders of the central authority, but there had been created to aid in this enterprise a host of new courts unknown before 1933. Most notorious of these were the People's Court (Volksgerichtshof) and the Special Courts (Sondergerichte).

These nazi courts were abolished by SHAEF Proclamation No. 1 and by Military Government Law No. 2. These enactments also suspended the operation of all other courts until authorized to reopen by Military Government. Moreover, Law No. 2 limited in a number of respects the jurisdiction of such courts as should be permitted to reopen; for

example, by denying authority to deal with cases against United Nations nationals and those involving violations of Military Government legislation.

INITIAL ACTIVITY

As with all other German administration, the resumption of activity by the courts after the occupation began on a strictly local basis, with individual Amtsgerichte authorized to reopen for the trial of criminal cases and other limited classes of business authorized by Military Government. In this initial stage, the work was done in a rather primitive manner by a judge, prosecutor, and lawyers selected by the local Military Government Detachment, on the basis of Fragebogen and personal investigation, as possessing the political and moral qualities required by our policies. By this piecemeal method, and more recently in some instances by the reopening at one time of a Landgericht and the several Amtsgerichte within its district, substantial progress was made.

As of 30 September 1945, more than half the Amtsgerichte in the U. S. Zone had been reopened on a partial basis, as had some seventeen Landgerichte, representing approximately two-fifths of the total number previously existing. In every case, these courts were governed by instructions issued by Military Government detachments, but there was a lack of direction on the German side, and Military Government supervision was generally as localized as the operation of the courts themselves.

THE NEW PLAN

The plan just issued is designed to tie together the loose ends by bringing all courts and prisons within the scope of a single uniform system. Almost equally important, it defines initial jurisdiction, appellate jurisdiction, and powers and functions of courts in a detail not required by the limited scale operations which have heretofore been the rule.

Primary responsibility for the re-establishment of the courts in accordance with our conceptions of justice is, under the plan, placed on a Minister of Justice in each of the three German states reconstituted by Military Government Proclamation No. 2. In the Bremen Sub-District, responsibility is placed on a Senator for Justice. In order to enable these men to accomplish their objectives, they are given powers commensurate with their duties and each within his area is charged with carrying out functions substantially similar to those formerly performed by the Reich Minister of Justice for Germany as a whole. This change reverses the action of the years since 1933 in which the judicial independence of the separate states was wholly sacrificed to the central authority of the Reich Minister of Justice, with the local Amtsgericht becoming a German Court and its judge a German civil servant. Hereafter, even were a Reich Minister of Justice and a Reichsgericht to be restored, there will be no occasion to alter the fundamental principle inherent in the plan of State courts and State judges.

COURTS OF APPEAL FOR NEW STATES

The creation of the new states of Great Hesse and of Württemberg-Baden, consolidating sections of former states or of Prussian provinces, made appropriate a change of the Oberlandesgericht Districts to conform to the new state boundaries. Each of the states, subject to some exceptions, was by USFET Proclamation No. 2 given full legislative powers and it was accordingly desirable that in each state there should be a Court of Appeal (Oberlandesgericht), composed of judges from that state, to be the final authority on legal questions arising within its borders.

No change has been made solely for the sake of change, and to the extent that an existing organization had no

serious disadvantages, that organization was adopted in the interest of speeding the work and of avoiding unnecessary readjustments. Thus, in Bavaria, the plan retains the same three Oberlandesgericht Districts which had been in existence long before Hitler, although in Bavaria as in the other states the President of each Oberlandesgericht, as well as the other judges of that and lower courts, will be subject to the direction of the Minister of Justice at Munich. With respect to Bremen, the decision to establish the Sub-District as a separate Oberlandesgericht District was based primarily on its distance from the remainder of the U. S. Zone and the present difficulties of communication.

PROBLEM OF BOUNDARIES

The consolidation in Great Hesse and Württemberg-Baden of parts of pre-existing Oberlandesgericht Districts presented a peculiar problem. Prior to the occupation and the drawing of a horizontal line between U. S. and French Zones, roughly bisecting Württemberg and Baden, each of these states had a single Oberlandesgericht. The seats of these courts were at Stuttgart and Karlsruhe respectively, both of which cities are now in the U. S. Zone. With the cutting off of the French areas, the remaining northerly halves of Württemberg and Baden seemed not to justify the preservation of either as a separate judicial district. But upon their consolidation and the establishment of the principal seat of the Oberlandesgericht at Stuttgart, provision was made for a secondary seat of the court at Karlsruhe and for a Deputy Minister of Justice for Baden. It will not, however, be necessary that the court sitting in Stuttgart or Karlsruhe be composed exclusively of judges drawn from Württemberg or Baden, as the case may be. There will be a single court of appeal with judges drawn from the best-

qualified personnel in both areas and suited by their past records to the work of assisting in the re-establishment of an independent judiciary, free of any nazi complexion.

JUSTLY JUDGED

According to the best estimates available, approximately 80 per cent of all the judges at the time of Germany's unconditional surrender have disqualified themselves by their past actions from any further part in the task. Many fall in mandatory removal categories, and others, though in discretionary classes only, cannot be trusted to hold a position whose importance to the re-orientation of German thought and character is so vital. For the immediate future, since the training of a new class of German judges and lawyers cannot be accomplished overnight, a first consideration is the efficient use of the available suitable personnel. The plan makes provision for such use. A judge will not be assigned full-time to a court where full-time services are not required, but will be put on circuit to two or more courts.

The assignment of a judge to a separate part or chamber of a particular court will not be allowed, and the judge may, as time permits, sit on criminal cases, civil litigation, probate, and other non-contentious matters. Similarly, a judge regardless of his primary assignment to one type of court, may sit on another court, a provision which will make unnecessary the creation of a large Oberlandesgericht bench since the court in sitting on appeals may make use of a Landgericht judge who has not been a party to the proceedings below.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF MINISTERS OF JUSTICE

The Ministers of Justice who are responsible for this efficient use of personnel are charged with many other

functions, including the coordination with educational agencies on matters pertaining to the study of law, the practical training of young lawyers under new standards, and the determination of qualification requirements for admission to the bar and to judicial position. They are required to prepare and submit to Military Government proposals for problems demanding immediate action, including administration of budgetary matters and the housing of courts, the execution of sentences, the opening and restoration of the Grundbuch and other registers, provision for instances in which documents have been lost or destroyed. They are also charged with the restoration of lay participation in the administration of justice, and the preservation of uniformity of judicial interpretation of law. Mutual assistance in dealing with these matters will be afforded through a coordination committee, composed of the Ministers of each of the states and the Senator for Justice for Bremen. The Minister of Justice for Great Hesse is to be the chairman.

SIMPLIFICATION IS AIM

In matters of jurisdiction, the plan breaks new ground, with the primary aim that of simplification. In the past, whether a case came before an Amtsgericht or Landgericht was dependent upon the type of offense involved. For example, the Amtsgericht had jurisdiction to try what are referred to in civil legal nomenclature as contraventions and delicts and, in addition, certain specified crimes. In every case jurisdiction was with reference to the particular offence and to the maximum penalties provided for by the Code. Under the plan, however, the jurisdiction of the Amtsgericht, like that of Military Government Courts, is limited by the power of the judge to impose punishment, irrespective of the type of offense committed.

The Amtsgericht may impose sentences of imprisonment (without hard labor) not exceeding five years, of imprisonment (with hard labor) not exceeding two years, detention (Haft), and fines. The result is that discretion is vested in the Public Prosecutor of each case to determine the court before which the accused will be brought and if in his judgment, considering the circumstances of the offense, the prisoner deserves more severe punishment than can be imposed by the Amtsgericht, the case will be referred to the Landgericht.

JURISDICTION

In addition to acting as a court of first instance, the Landgericht hears appeals from the Amtsgericht on questions of fact or of law or of both. The Oberlandesgericht is the Court of Appeal for all cases decided by the Landgericht as a court of first instance and appeals to it will be confined to matters of law. The jurisdiction of the Oberlandesgericht as a court of first instance has been eliminated.

A great advantage of the centralization of responsibility at the state level is a simplification of the task of Military Government in supervising the operations of German courts and prisons. Heretofore, by its direct operation of Military Government Courts and the supervision of German courts on a localized basis, Military Government has necessarily fallen short of its aim of transferring to the German people primary responsibility for the administration of justice. As the volume of business of the German Courts increases, however, both through the return to normal conditions and the requirement that the Germans by their own legislation and their own courts enter the field which has thus far been covered by Military Government legislation and Military Government Courts, it is imperative that the primary

direction by Military Government be made applicable to a limited number of top German officials.

For the trial of the more serious crimes of interest to the occupying forces the need for Military Government Courts will continue, and there will be lesser offenses, including those involving United Nations nationals, for which these courts will still be required. But for violations of curfew and other minor offenses of the police regulation type with which Military Government Courts have been so largely concerned, it is the policy that the German local authorities enact local ordinances comparable to existing Military Government legislation and themselves assume responsibility for enforcement.

HANDS OFF, IF POSSIBLE

If the new Ministers of Justice, judges, and other officials who are to take part in the administration of justice in the U.S. Zone are to be successful in their work, they must be permitted to assume initiative, responsibility, and administrative discretion, without undue interference by Military Government. The

best example is the case in which one of the German litigants has apparently suffered an injustice, without, however, having exhausted his right of appeal. It is not appropriate that Military Government Officers should interfere directly at the level of the court of first instance because they believe the decision is wrong. Such interference should normally await the action on appeal which may correct the original fault.

This rule does not of course, preclude action by a subordinate Military Government detachment to remove a case in which the lower German Court has exceeded the jurisdiction permitted it by Military Government Law No. 2, nor prevent the subordinate detachment's taking action whenever serious interests of the occupying forces are involved. In all these matters, however, success will be dependent on the good judgment of those in the field and the preparation and issuance of any plan will serve a constructive purpose only in so far as use is made of it by those who at the operating level have the task of rebuilding German justice in the U.S. Zone.

Consolidation of Military Government

In a new, major move to transfer responsibility for the operation of local government in the U. S. Zone of Occupation from Americans to Germans, the Office of Military Government (U. S. Zone) issued a directive setting specific time limits by which Landkreis, Stadtkreis, and Regierungsbezirk detachments will withdraw from direct participation in German affairs. Detailed plans to effect this schedule are now in preparation.

Under the provisions of the directive, Landkreis and Stadtkreis detachments will be shorn of their specialist staffs by 15 November; technicians at Regierungsbezirk level will go by 15 December. All public health, labor, and similar specialist officers will be transferred to pools to be operated by Land-level detachments.

The move will make possible the early return home of many high-point Military Government officers who do not wish to remain overseas. Between 1 November and 15 December, 1600 officers will be withdrawn from current jobs. For example, Regierungsbezirk staffs will be reduced from 55 officers to five. Those who choose to stay will be used as replacements for the others. Officers eligible for discharge under the point system will be given an opportunity to apply for a civilian appointment. Both officers and civilian appointees will be able to serve as members of specialist survey teams which will operate from Land-level detachments. These teams will have an investigative, reporting, and advisory function and will be concerned with problems in such special fields as education, agriculture, manpower, etc. Until these teams are organized, however, the present reporting system will remain.

The new directive was issued as the

Germans were preparing election codes intended to set the stage for elections in 1946. By next spring control of Germany by the occupation forces will be exercised largely at Land-level and higher. Increasing reliance will be placed on German officials selected through democratic processes under Military Government direction.

FUNCTIONAL CONTROL OUT

Small staffs will remain at Landkreis, Stadtkreis, and Regierungsbezirk levels even after the 15 November and 15 December deadlines. However, they will have only general policy control over the civil government and will leave functional matters entirely to the Germans themselves. They will supervise the coming elections and vet candidates nominated by the several political parties. This will of necessity be done by Special Branch staffs.

But these reduced-size detachments will stay in the areas of their present jurisdiction only until the elections are actually held and the victorious candidates installed in office. The directive specifies that all Landkreis detachments are to be withdrawn by 30 April 1946 at the latest. Stadtkreis detachments, on the other hand, may stay on until 30 June 1946.

As soon as the last Stadtkreis or Landkreis detachment in a Regierungsbezirk area has been withdrawn, the Regierungsbezirk detachment governing the region will itself be removed.

LIAISON AND SECURITY OFFICES

In place of the Military Government detachments at Stadtkreis and Landkreis levels, special liaison and security offices will be established. These will normally be operated by two officers and whatever administrative personnel is needed. They will maintain liaison with

local occupational troops, make general reports on conditions in the area, and exercise policy control over the local government. They will be able to call on the functional teams at Land level to assist with problems requiring technical knowledge,

No place is envisaged in this scheme for Regierungsbezirk detachments. When they are withdrawn, no liaison and security offices will take their place.

Under the plan, as of 30 June 1946 the Military Government structure will consist of Offices of Military Government at Berlin and Frankfurt, four Land detachments (the Bremen Sub-District is to be considered a Land), and liaison and security offices in all Landkreise and Stadtkreise.

Military Government functions will be wholly withdrawn from the Third and Seventh U. S. Armies as of 31 December. All Military Government matters will be handled directly by the Offices of Military Government at Berlin and Frankfurt-am-Main with the Land detachments, including the Bremen Sub-District. The Land detachments will be responsible for the supply and administration of all subordinate units in their area. A detailed program is now being worked out on the status of the 2nd and 3rd Military Government Regiments under this set-up.

These far-reaching changes in the Military Government structure are of great significance. Partly the move is intended to conserve Military Government personnel, reduce involvement in details of local administration, and shift the burden of actual operation onto the Germans.

But another reason is apparent in the divorce of Military Government functions from armies and the assignment of tactical forces to duties analogous to those which they perform in the United States. This separation is being made as a result of current policy to "civilianize" Military Government, to

make administrative control over Germany a matter for civil concern. The U. S. Army has never been enthusiastic about political activity, and the current program will result in the reduction and ultimate elimination of one of its major political commitments.

Most important, however, is the very real intention of Military Government to require the Germans to assume the maximum possible self-government under U. S. control. This policy stems from the Potsdam Agreement, which says, "Local self-government shall be restored throughout Germany on democratic principles and in particular through elective councils as rapidly as is consistent with military security and the purposes of military occupation Representative and elective principles shall be introduced into regional, provincial . . . administration as rapidly as may be justified by the successful application of these principles in local self-government."

ELECTED OFFICIALS

To give elected officials confidence in themselves and status in the eyes of their electorate, it is essential that incumbents work out local government problems without too much control by American authorities. Minute concern on the part of Military Government with every decision that the German civil administration makes would inevitably vitiate planning and action on the part of the Germans.

Close watch over the German elections is an absolute "must" in the carrying out of the denazification program. Candidates must be vetted, and nazis forbidden participation in political parties. What is more, nazis must be denied the polls. General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower, in a recent press conference, made it plain that "nazis would be deprived of a vote in Germany."

The Allied Control Council

Early in February a Crimea Conference communiqué provided the first official information on many aspects of the future occupation and control of Germany. It was agreed at that time that each of the three powers represented, together with France, would share in the occupation of Germany. In addition to the administration of a separate zone by each of these powers, provisions were made for coordinated administration and control. The plan resulting from the historic conference provided for a Central Control Commission, with headquarters in Berlin, as a means for the realization of the desire for coordination and cooperation.

Today this Central Control Commission, envisaged only eight months ago, is an established fact, and is known as the Allied Control Council. Its organization was completed and its statutes laid down a few weeks after the German surrender. On the 30th of July its first meeting was held, under the chairmanship of General of the Army Eisenhower. The members of the other three powers were all present: Marshal Zhukov, Field Marshal Montgomery and Lieutenant General Koenig. On that day the first quadrupartite decisions were made in Berlin, and thereafter every ten days the number of such decisions increased.

THE COUNCIL'S MACHINERY

The constitution of the Allied Control Council sets up machinery for carrying out the basic requirements of unconditional surrender. It stipulates that decisions shall be unanimous, and that uniformity of action shall be ensured by the Commanders-in-Chief in their respective zones.

Under the Control Council there is a permanent Coordinating Committee, composed of one representative of each of the four commanders and a Control Staff in the form of twelve directorates: Military, Naval, Air, Transport, Political, Economic, Finance, Reparations, Deliveries and Restitution, Internal Affairs and Communications, Legal, Prisoners of War and Displaced Persons, and Manpower. The functions of the Coordinating Committee and the Control Staff are to advise the Control Council, to carry out the decisions of the Control Council, to transmit them to the appropriate German agencies, and to supervise and control the day-to-day activities of these agencies. The American element in the Control Council, until recently known as "U. S. Group," is now called the Office of Military Government for Germany (U. S.).

"Greater Berlin" is administered by an Inter-Allied governing authority known as the Kommandatura, subject to the overall direction of the Control Council. It consists of four Commandants, each of whom serves in rotation as Chief Commandant. Under them a technical staff is engaged in supervising and controlling local German activities.

This constitution is clear and simple, but the problems involved in action are manifold. Decisions and agreements reached are numerous. In many instances the points under discussion have been so intricate and so complex as to make speedy laws, rules and regulations an impossibility, due to the need for unanimity. Often one representative or another is dependent on instructions from his respective government which

could not reach him in time to give him a free hand at the time of discussion. In addition, not all items on the agenda of a Control Council meeting have always had equal bearing and importance on the policies and action of the various occupying powers. The question of fraternization with the German people is an example. No non-fraternization rules have ever existed in the Russian Zone, and therefore an agreement reached for the partial relaxation of existing regulations affected only the British, U. S., and French Zones.

Some of the proposals before the Allied Control Council have dealt with inter-Allied problems, such as airfield requirements; boundary adjustments both of zones and of the Berlin sectors; methods of legislative procedure; official languages; and publication of legislation.

THE COUNCIL'S PROCLAMATIONS

Most important perhaps have been the proclamations issued to the German people. There have been two up to the present time, both of them announcements of basic requirements arising from the complete defeat and unconditional surrender of Germany. Proclamation No. 1 informed the Germans of the Control Council's assumption of supreme authority with respect to Germany. Proclamation No. 2 is an assertion of this supreme authority and is a document sweeping in its implications. It orders complete and final abolition of all German land, naval, and air forces; of all nazi party organizations, staffs, and institutions; and of all military or quasi-military organizations. Continuation of military tradition is made impossible by the prohibition of all forms of military training, military propaganda or military activities of any nature.

All matters affecting Germany's relations with other countries will be reg-

ulated by the Allied representatives, who will have to sanction all foreign obligations, undertakings and commitments assumed by Germany or German nationals. The proclamation places the whole German inter-communication system under the complete control of the Allies. It makes German authorities dependent upon Allied direction in the use, control and censorship of all media for influencing expression and opinion, including broadcasting, press and publications, and all forms of entertainment and advertising.

Control over German finance, agriculture, industry and German economy in all its phases and aspects may be complete or as far-reaching as is deemed necessary. Measures of restitution, control of property and assets, reparations and rehabilitation will be dictated by Allied representatives. In fact, there is no phase of German life which is not affected by Proclamation No. 2, which also includes the movement of population, apprehension of nazi leaders, relief, reconstruction, and prompt furnishing of all information and documents desired by the Allied representatives.

THE STANDARD OF LIVING

Among the most pressing questions before the Control Council at almost each of its meetings has been the settlement of the food and coal problem. This involves not only the formulation of standards for the German people, but also the partition of responsibility, evaluation of sources and supplies within the various zones of occupation, and exports, imports and distribution. The American press has for many weeks expressed a diversity of opinion with respect to food and coal for Germany and occupied Europe. Naturally, a clash of opinions is inevitable among the nations sharing in the occupational

task in Germany. For this reason, and also because of ever-changing circumstances and production figures, the problem is never settled except for the immediate future.

In spite of the varied political systems and governmental set-ups of the nations represented on the Allied Control Council, agreement has been reached on the resumption of political life in Germany and all zones have permitted the organization of some of the liberal or leftist parties banned in Hitler Germany. Trade

unions may be re-established everywhere in Germany.

Governing a nation is a tremendous task; governing a defeated and confused and utterly beaten nation such as Germany is an even bigger task. Awesome in its implications, the task has nevertheless been tackled with courage and energy. And although the wheels often grind slowly, there are at present many indications that out of this laboratory of international agreement will come lessons for peace in the world.

Procedures for Restitution

The implementation of an interim policy of restitution of properties removed by the Germans from Allied Nations has created a flood of claims from the Western Allies. To systematize this influx, the countries involved are being invited to furnish the Office of Military Government for Germany (U. S.) with consolidated lists of claims.

In most instances, the various nations do not know the methods of restitution as planned by the United States. As a result, claims are being processed by individuals to the Restitution Section, Economics Division of the Office of Military Government for Germany (U. S.). These have to be returned for submission through the Government concerned, which will, under the interim plan, serve as a channel for all such claims.

APPROVED PROCEDURE

The approved procedure for restitution is that the individual will submit his claims to his own Government, setting forth all possible data, i. e., physical description, name of firm or person who

removed the property, full circumstances surrounding its removal, serial numbers, if any, quantity, condition, present location, etc. A brief summation of the economic or physical urgency for the return will assist in determining priorities for restitution.

The Government concerned will submit consolidated lists of claims, including the information required above, and will forward them from time to time to the Office of Military Government for Germany (U. S.), which will in turn process the claims to the Military Government detachment in the area where the property is alleged to be located. The detachment, when it has taken the property into custody, will notify the Office of Military Government for Germany (U. S.) and the latter will invite the claimant nation to send small missions, preferably of technical experts, into the U. S. Zone.

These missions will be instructed to travel to the specific location for the purpose of identifying and making arrangements for the return of the pro-

perty to their country. Under no circumstances will they be allowed to deviate from the most direct route to their destination for purposes of scouring the area for other properties. If the claimed property is not located in the area indicated, there is no provision for other than a negative reply to the claimant nation.

It is highly probable that at some time in the future a bi-weekly catalogue of properties, claimed but not located, may be issued to Military Government detachments, requesting that a search be instituted in their respective areas for the unlocated properties.

TRANSPORT DIFFICULTIES

The present plan of restitution calls for the claimant nation to furnish the transportation to move restored properties back to the country of origin. It is evident, however, that many of the nations involved do not have sufficient transport to carry out this plan, and it will become necessary to use rolling stock now in the U. S. Zone. The coordination with G-4 (Movements) of USFET necessary to arrange for this must be done by the Allied missions concerned, just as the burden of proof for identifying claimed properties rests with them.

Once the claimant nation has produced satisfactory identification, the local Military Government Officer will issue a receipt to be signed by the accredited representative of the nation concerned, and the property becomes

the responsibility of the signator. Whether at some future date the restored property will be charged as reparations to the country concerned has not yet been determined. This qualification is to be clearly stated in the official receipt.

Restitution of rolling stock to the Allied Nations is going to present many difficulties. Approximately fifty per cent of the rolling stock now in the U. S. Zone is Allied property. Thirty per cent is being utilized by the Military Forces, leaving twenty per cent to haul fuel, food, goods, etc., plus passengers. The limited amount of rolling stock in the latter category is expected to maintain an economy not only at the basic minimum for Germany but also to supply the commodities cited above for the Allied Nations.

Sooner or later conflicting claims for properties will doubtless arise. This is most likely to occur with properties like livestock, goods, etc. — properties not easily and specifically identified. What adjudication will be made when this problem arises has not yet been determined.

Since this policy of restitution has been publicized, representatives from Luxembourg, Belgium, Holland and France have conferred with the Restitution Section on procedures. Instructions have been given to them, and it is expected that the first detailed consolidated lists will shortly be forthcoming.

Revival of Communications

The German Reichspost, now called the "Department of Communications and Posts," is unlike any organization to be found in the United States. It might be described as a monopoly on every means of transmitting the written or spoken word — including, in many instances, even personal contact. If, in the States, we were to consolidate into one large corporation all telephone and telegraph companies, the postal system, a large part of the bus companies, and the radio networks, and then incorporate such banking services as checking and savings accounts and a money-order system that would enable the housewife and the small business man to pay their bills by mail, we might reach an approximation of the German Reichspost's scope of activity.

Few organizations so directly affected the daily lives of the German people. To realize the extent of its many fields of operation and control, one must accept the fact that every telephone call made, every postage stamp bought, every letter mailed, all postal savings and money orders, every telegram sent, and even the bus ride to the next village, were merely a few of the many activities affected directly or indirectly by what was called the Reichspost.

"TOTAL FAILURE"

V-E Day marked a "total failure" that has never been paralleled in the history of communications. To estimate accurately the exact condition of communications facilities on that day (or, for that matter, at any time in the months that followed) would be the nearest thing to an impossible assignment. Most of the Reichspost personnel were party members in good standing, and they left the sinking ship taking

with them many records, both administrative and technical, which were essential for even a fractional operation of the system. To this loss was added the destruction of such actual facilities as radio, telephone, and telegraph technical equipment, while operational equipment such as buildings, trucks, and even small items such as post-office scales, mailbags, tools, etc., together with stocks of badly-needed supplies, were damaged or destroyed throughout the country.

"Total failure" was further brought home by acute personnel shortages. Personnel difficulties have hampered reorganization, rehabilitation and operation to such an extent that it is difficult to obtain even a vague picture of current conditions.

INITIAL EFFORT

By V-E Day there existed in Germany an extensive network of U.S. Army communications, destined to become less valuable as troops consolidated their positions and units became static in their locations. Increased distances and extended networks, combined with the necessity for providing at least a minimum service for military and essential civilian needs, required the use of the cable and wire facilities of the Reichspost electrical communications system. To tie the Reichspost facilities into the Army communications net, highly skilled technicians were assigned to military units and given the mission of surveying existing facilities, compiling information, and organizing local rehabilitation. Their efforts not only resulted in the rehabilitation of a number of cables, open wire, and other facilities within a few weeks after V-E day, but they succeeded also in re-assembling

many of the acceptable civilian employees of the Reichspost.

These civilian technicians invariably brought back with them postal and other Reichspost employees, who aided in the rehabilitation job by protecting the equipment, cleaning out installations, collecting records and information, and laying plans for the resumption of certain essential uncoordinated local efforts which were to become the basic foundation for future Reichspost operation in the whole U. S. Zone. While it is true that American tactical personnel were primarily interested in electrical communications facilities, the return of the Reichspost personnel who initially assisted the Military in setting up the telephone system affected the return of all available Reichspost employees to other branches of the organization.

After the establishment of Military Government, a number of officers were assigned to aid in the direction and coordination of the rehabilitation of the Reichspost communication systems. Initially, their time was devoted to the assembly, interview and screening of civilian personnel. They authorized the resumption of essential services, and collected material on the former operations of the Reichspost.

EXPANSION

In time, the staff was expanded to meet the requirements of an accelerated program. P T & T officers were assigned to each Reichspost Direktion by Military Government and the Military Districts appointed officers to similar positions embracing the entire district. A Communications Section was established at USFET as part of the Internal Affairs Branch of G-5. Final authority for control and supervision was established with the Directorate of Communications and

Posts, a part of the Allied Control Council in Berlin.

The ultimate objective of these communications specialists is to establish a new civil organization for communications and postal services which would be capable of providing the facilities formerly under the Reichspost control.

NEW CIVIL DEPARTMENT

Under the direction of the Allied Control Council, a new German civil organization will be formed — the Department of Communications and Posts, a central agency, having a headquarters in Berlin, and exercising administrative control over all civil communications and postal services for the country as a whole. The Department of Communications and Posts will be a regulatory body, performing only such operational functions as may be directed by the Control Council.

Units subordinate to the Department are to be known as Directorates of Communications, German civil operating units functionally corresponding to the former "Reichspost Direktion". Each of these Directorates will operate a geographical area within the Military Districts, and will have subordinate offices and bureaus within the area responsible to the local Military Government PT & T officer. Present plans contemplate the retention of the original areas operated as Reichspost Direktion (of which there were six in the U. S. Zone), with headquarters located in Frankfurt, Nürnberg, Regensburg, Munich, Stuttgart, and Karlsruhe.

THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE

Pending the establishment of the Department of Communications and Posts in Berlin and the assumption of its administrative responsibility, it is planned to assemble a highly-qualified group of German personnel to strength-

en the staff of a selected Directorate functioning as the senior Directorate of the U.S. Zone for administrative control of the several Directorates within the Zone. Similar selection of Directorates within each Military District will provide centralized civil administrative control of the Directorates within each District. All Directorates, however, will come under direct administrative control of the Central Department in Berlin, when established.

HOW MUCH AND HOW SOON

In some respects, a modern nation may be compared to the human body. Its communications system, both electrical and physical, like the nervous system of the body, is the means by which co-ordination of effort is made possible. Without it little can be accomplished. Many have become concerned, even alarmed, at the thought of allowing the German people to rehabilitate their communications. They picture the use of such a system as the means for a co-ordinated effort against our Occupation Forces and Military Government. This, of course, is not impossible, but it is certainly not probable. All types of controlled communications lend themselves readily to monitoring and censorship. But when it is considered that there were only five to seven telephones for every hundred people

in Germany before the war, and that by V-E Day this entire system had virtually ceased to function (a system which took the German nation some twenty-odd peaceful years to develop) it is difficult to foresee under present conditions the re-establishment of more than a very small fraction of it.

Good communications in Germany will assist, rather than endanger, world security. Acceptable civilians are being given the task of governing this nation. Military Government is demanding, in the interest of the United Nations, that the people be fed, clothed, kept warm, and that a basic essential standard of living be maintained. If the relatively few administrators available are to carry out the demands of good government and their responsibility to the people, they must make the most of their time and effort. It is only through an organized communications system that this may be accomplished. For example, a shipper of coal must be able to notify a distributor of its arrival; or a Bürgermeister must be in contact with sources of food in order to maintain equable and adequate control.

Under present and estimated future conditions of supply and personnel it will be very difficult to meet even essential needs. Even with a hard-pushed, coordinated effort it will be months before essential military and civilian facilities can be provided.

An Analysis of Civil Service

Of interest to Civil Service personnel now in the Army, considering civilian employment in this Theater, are USFET G-1's analyses of the two types of Civil Service appointments.

The Classified Appointment, established by competitive examination, was effective prior to 16 March 1942, and was in permanent status after the initial probationary period was served. If an employee was serving under this type of appointment prior to entry into the Armed Forces, it will be necessary for him to contact the original appointing agency requesting authority to remain in the Theater as a civilian employee of the U. S. Forces, and requesting that his reemployment rights be retained until his return to the United States. Unless such approval is granted, it is necessary that he report for duty six months after his discharge from the Army.

The War Service Appointment includes all appointments made after 16 March 1942. If an employee is serving under a service appointment, it is necessary that he return to his position within 40 days after discharge from the Armed Forces, and it is not possible to extend his military leave of absence or his reemployment rights.

No Seniority

Civilian employees serving in the Theater are not eligible to in-grade promotions (seniority) for Civil Service appointments while employed in this Theater.

Meanwhile, all persons seeking civilian status for service with the Army in Europe are now entitled to 45 days

leave, an increase over the previously announced leave of 30 days duration.

German-wide Census

On 17 September the Allied Control Authority directed that an intermediate census should be taken for all four zones of Germany, as of 1 November. The census, to be based on the ration card system, will provide the following statistical breakdowns: by geographical areas (including Kreis); by age groups; and by occupations, including pregnant and nursing mothers.

Weekly Denazification Report

General Adcock, in a letter for distribution to all Military Government detachments, stressed the importance of prompt completion and dispatch of the Weekly Denazification Report, MG/PS/1/A. To eliminate existing delays, he clarified the current instructions as follows:

"Weekly Denazification Report MG/PS/1/A will be made out on Saturday of each week by each Military Government detachment and dispatched at the earliest possible moment thereafter. Copies will be sent direct to Office of Military Government (U. S. Zone) and to Office of Military Government, Germany (U. S.), and through channels to Regierungsbezirk and Regional detachments and to Headquarters, Military Districts.

"The copies for Office of Military Government (U. S. Zone) and Office of Military Government, Germany (U. S.)

will be placed in "official envelopes and sealed. The envelopes will be addressed as follows:

Office of Military Government
(U. S. Zone)

Hq, USFET, APO 757, U. S. Army
Attention: Public Safety Section,
Internal Affairs Branch

DIRECT.

and

Office of Military Government, Ger-
many (U. S.)

APO 742, U. S. Army

Attention: Public Safety Division.

DIRECT.

"The copies for each of these two headquarters . . . will be addressed, at the top of the form, in the same way as the envelope.

"The information copy which is sent by Kreis detachment to Regierungsbezirk detachment will be marked, at the top of the form:

"Copies sent direct (date when sent) to Office of Military Government, (U. S. Zone) and to Office of Military Government, Germany (U. S.)."

Food Quota Requirements.

In a measure cracking down on German farmers to obtain more food for the general population, USFET instructed the Military Districts to notify Mili-

tary Government detachments at Regierungsbezirk and Kreis levels of crop and livestock quotas for their areas, and to instruct them to see that these quotas are met. Failing this, it will be necessary "that administrative or other action be taken against German officials and farmers who fail to enforce or deliver the required quotas of farm products."

In Brief

Plans are now being drawn for increased motion picture showings in approximately 200 DP camps in Germany . . . Production of salt in the U. S. Zone has reached sufficient tonnage to make allocations from USFET unnecessary. Normal civilian channels of supply, procurement, distribution and payment now prevail . . . The Military Government Financial Officers' conference, scheduled for October 30—31, has been postponed. Detachment commanders will be advised of the subsequent date when the meeting is to be held . . . The Western Military District has issued a directive to Regional Detachments forbidding the re-sale for profit in commercial channels of textbooks printed under the auspices of Military Government. This does not mean that textbooks may not be sold to individual pupils or that Germans may not be used in book distribution.

A Frankfurt Conservative Looks at the Local Scene

A recent report from Frankfurt has some interesting observations on the current situation by a person designated simply as a "rightist": "There is much discussion as to whether the proposal to deprive former nazis of the right to vote can be considered consistent with democratic principles. It is regarded as a means of the SPD to prevent former Nazis from joining the extreme leftist or in particular one of the rightist parties.

"Deep dejection has been caused among the population by the news of the wholesale dismissal of nazi party members in private industry and business. Although the removal of nazi and militaristic influence from private business and industry following the denazification of the administration has long been expected, the immediate and complete dismissal of all nazi party members from leading positions in commerce and industry will have, so it is argued, unforeseen consequences. People stress the impossibility of replacing experienced members of the board of directors etc., of large industrial and commercial enterprises in a short time.

"It is further emphasized how difficult it will be to remove so many small businessmen and tradesmen and yet to secure their services as well as the goods they produced for the people. People ask how farms are to be managed if the owners are relegated to the position of ordinary farm hands. It is most remarkable that this anxiety caused by the new policy is felt not



only by the persons affected but also by the employees of all categories of private industry as they are of the opinion that their firms will be deprived of expert management in many cases. The population is afraid that production will be affected and the already difficult supply situation disrupted.

"The Indispensable Nazi"

"Although in general a complete denazification is demanded, many are of the opinion that after completion of the denazification program the authorities and businessmen should be allowed to suggest persons for reinstatement, believing that they will best be able to judge which of their employees were only nominal party members. The question of depriving nominal party members of pensions is also of considerable political significance, since it is felt that this order affects the families (innocent children who cannot be held responsible for what their parents did) and will eventually create a proletariat which will be forced to the most radical political side.

"As long as there is no direct communication possible between the Germans living in the Russian Zone and those living in the Western Zones so that the actual conditions prevailing under Russian supervision cannot become public, there is danger that many former party members will be driven to joining the Communist Party." This observation, frequently heard, seems

suspiciously like part of a "line" aimed at discrediting the new infant democracy in Germany before it is weaned.

"So-called bourgeois, or rightist circles, are demanding a daily newspaper reflecting other opinions than those of the 'Frankfurter Rundschau,' whose attitude and trend are considered completely onesided." In some conservative elements in the city, this paper is condemned as a "rank communist sheet."

Reaction to Law 8

How Military Government Law No. 8 was received in North Württemberg-Baden is analyzed in the brief paragraph quoted below, taken from the Regional detachment's latest report:

"The promulgation of Law No. 8 brought to a head public reaction towards the denazification policy . . . The reaction has been strong, betraying both a feeling of bitterness and despair. The fear has been expressed that the new law was not the final word on the subject of denazification but that, in the future, elements which were associated with the German Wehrmacht in one capacity or another will be subjected to a similar policy. The tendency has also been to attribute to the denazification policy a covert design to destroy the German economy and to reduce Germany to a semi-agrarian state."

Report to Bavarian President

The following miscellaneous items come from the recent report of the President of a Bavarian Regierungsbe-

zirk to the Minister President of that State.

"The recent extension of the postal service has resulted in a flood of applicants for employment which is consuming much time that should be devoted to other functions.

"The present quarters of the Regierungsbezirk staff are inadequate and new ones are urgently needed.

"The relaxation of travel regulations has increased the efficiency of several departments.

"The large number of Military Government civilian employees has in some localities (for example LK Traunstein, where there are 250 such employees) necessitated setting up special wage calculating bureaus. The resultant tax burden is heavy.

"Work-loads are causing many Bürgermeister to consider resigning. They especially object to what they call the current 'paper war'.

"The registration requirements of UNRRA are causing much extra work.

"Many object to ex-soldiers being given jobs as they are regarded as the chief supporters of the Third Reich.

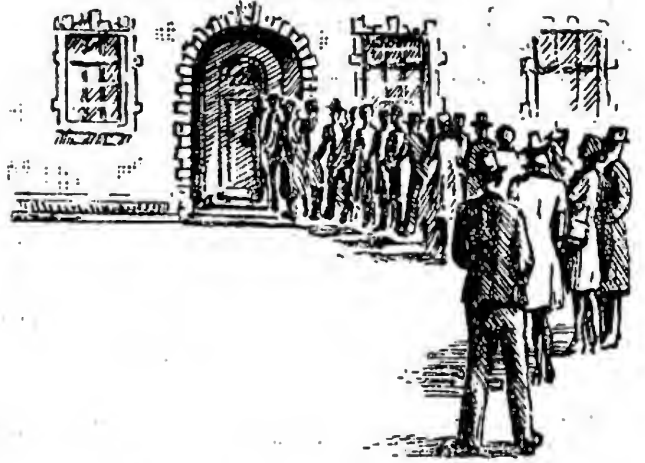
"The youth are disinclined to work. All they know is soldiering.

"The widespread depression of the people is causing many to turn to fortune tellers and the like. In Erding a dairy hand set himself up as a fortune teller and had 70 customers consult him in one night.

"With the growing number of those who have to stand aside, fists are being clenched in many a pocket."

Voices of Experience

MILITARY GOVERNMENT



GERMANS ASSIST DENAZIFICATION

In Kassel the use of an Advisory Committee of picked men, known for their anti-nazi background, in screening personnel in all departments of the city administration has proven extremely effective. Checks by CIC on actions recommended by the Committee show that it has been 95 per cent correct in its findings.

NOT SURPRISING

In Germisch, resentment over an officially authorized dance for GI's and German girls appears to have been "boosted" by the fact that Military Government lent its prestige to the affair by an official notice.

MILITARY GUARD OVER VD PATIENTS

A Military guard was stationed at the VD Hospital in Oberosten after several patients escaped before completion of treatment. As a further precaution, clothes were taken from the women and conspicuous white uniforms issued.

BLOCKING CONTROL MEASURES

In an effort to increase the effectiveness of the blocking control measures instituted by Military Government, all financial institutions in Frankfurt were required to receive the following certificate from their customers: "I hereby certify that I have not been removed from my position by order of Military Government, and that I am not otherwise a person subject to Military

Government Law No. 52 or General Order No. 1." In the event bank customers are willing to execute the certificate, and if the bank has no independent knowledge that the customer is subject to the aforementioned laws, they are authorized to treat such customers as unblocked persons. In the event the customers refuse to execute the certificates, the banks have been ordered to block immediately all accounts of such persons and transmit their names to the local Reichsbank for appropriate action at that level.

SMALL-SCALE INTER-ZONAL TRADING

Typical of many small inter-Zonal trades is that of an individual in RB Wiesbaden who has negotiated the following: for each 100 kilos of fertilizer, he receives four or five pigs, or a cow, in addition to a financial consideration. In exchange for Wiesbaden champagne (400 bottles), he gets fertilizer from the Ruhr (400 tons of Thomas Meal), which brings him cattle (50) and small pigs (500) from Hannover. Thus, certain Ruhr people drink champagne, Hannover farmers acquire fertilizer, and meat-short Wiesbaden is supplied with one of its most critical needs. The importance of this small trading in the aggregate cannot be overemphasized, because it puts products where they are wanted in a way that is hardly possible in large-scale operations.



Industry Policies Under Scrutiny

Discussion of Military Government policies toward German industry featured press comment during the past week, with some commentators voicing the fear that these policies might result in the rebuilding of a strong Germany. Other important topics commanding press attention were the progress made during the three months of Allied occupation of Berlin and the plan to use selected German prisoners of war, indoctrinated in democratic processes, to assist in the civil administration of Germany. The program recently announced for making German civil authorities responsible for administration at lower governmental levels was well covered in news dispatches from the U. S. Zone.

In a dispatch to The New York Times from Berlin, Raymond Daniell declared that the report of Allied economic experts, expressing the view that Germany must retain some industrial and export capacity to meet the Potsdam terms, has "tended to increase Russian suspicions that the British and Americans, while appearing to adhere to the Potsdam agreement, hope to maintain a stronger Germany than the Russians believed was envisaged."

Commenting on the suggestion that German industry should aim at producing a surplus for export and sale to other countries, John Vandercook of NBC asserted that the recommendation "has given rise to many forebodings in Europe, which is deathly afraid of World War III," pointing out that "the Anglo-American policy after the last war of allowing the rebuilding of a strong Germany is now generally con-

ceded to have led directly to World War II."

H. V. Kaltenborn, in a broadcast, expressed the opinion, however, that the mere fact that such a report was made public is constructive. "It shows that a sort of analysis was beginning to replace justified, but illogical hate, fear and anger in dealing with the defeated populations."

NO STRENGTH LEFT

In reviewing five months of Allied occupation, Dorothy Thompson, in the New York Post, found no evidence that the Allies were creating a strong Germany. "We have totally wrecked German industrial life," she declared. "That started with the bombing; it continued, by the transfer from the Russian Zone of practically every vestige of machinery; it was furthered by the necessary removal of active nazis from key managerial positions, and it is accelerated by our refusal to recognize any kind of private initiative which might spring out of chaos and collapse."

In an article in PM, I. F. Stone charged that military authorities, disregarding their own directives, were building up the I. G. Farben industrial enterprises. He asserted that industrial and chemical experts are being recruited to help in the reconstruction of the Farben organization and that when the occupation forces leave, "Germany will resume possession of an enormous chemical trust which can rule world markets in peace and turn out many implements of war when occasion demands."

"The ironic fact is that I. G. Farben is better off today under Army control than

if it had not been seized," Stone asserted. "For if it had not been taken over, it could not have hoped to import materials, to recruit American experts for reconstruction, to command funds for these purposes."

General MacArthur's recent order to the Japanese to free political prisoners, and establish freedom of the press evoked favorable editorial comment. Typical was the following from the New York Herald Tribune: "This is an experiment so novel in human history as to demand attention. Almost all other conquerors have started out with censorship, the rack, the thumbscrew and their own brand of control in the interests of 'order,' MacArthur happens to be so strong in Japan that he does not have to worry unduly about order; he can therefore make the immediate institution of freedom his sternest dictate — Perhaps MacArthur will prove one of the greatest boons ever to come to the Japanese people in their age-long history."

Nürnberg Trials

The American press continues to evidence lively interest in the coming Nürnberg trials of nazi war criminals, with editorial comment urging that there be no delay in meting out justice to the guilty.

"Millions of lives have been lost or blighted because of the wicked deeds of the gangsters about to go on trial at Nürnberg," said the Philadelphia Inquirer. "There should be no waste of time in seeing to it that justice is done."

The importance of establishing the principle that no nation shall ever again be permitted to wage aggressive war was stressed by a New York Times editorial. "In these trials we shall apparently establish the principle that the heads of a beaten nation must pay individually," it said. "If we do this, we

ought also to establish the principle that no nation shall ever again go to war, except when directly attacked or under the sanction of a world organization. In other words, these trials are directly linked with the success of the United Nations organization. We must have an absolute test of what constitutes aggression. That test must be established in the forthcoming trials, written into international law that is really law, and sustained if necessary by the armed forces of the peaceable nations."

Berlin Experiment

Though difficult problems still await solution, the Allied occupation of Berlin — recognized from the outset as a testing ground of Allied unity — has achieved a fair measure of success. This is the conclusion of Russell Hill, correspondent of the New York Herald Tribune, after a survey of the work done by the Allied occupation authorities during the past three months.

"It can be reported that a measure of success has been achieved," Hill said. "The representatives of the four Allies have learned much about each other and about how to get along with each other. But it must also be reported that issues have arisen on which it has so far been impossible to reconcile differing points of view."

"The Allies have agreed on a host of problems that have arisen in connection with every day life in Berlin. The subways, street cars and busses are run by the German city authorities under joint Allied control. Food and coal are being distributed on a city-wide basis. Agreement has been reached on such varied matters as price control, wage levels, the black market, the rationing of electricity and gas, a city lottery, and public health measures designed to check epidemics."

On two major issues, however, the Allies have failed to reach an agreement. One involved the so-called "block leader" system. The other was the effort to institute quadripartite control over the media of information — the press and the radio.

"In general, relations between the Allies have been encouraging," Hill declared. "The members of the Kommandatura seem to get along easily together . . . The Berlin experiment is not yet over. Many hard problems remain to be solved, but the progress that has been made in these three months should give considerable grounds for hope."

German P W'S

The indoctrination of a selected group of German prisoners of war, to assist civil administrators in Germany, may prove an experiment of far reaching significance, the New York Herald Tribune pointed out in an editorial on October 6th.

"Will the scheme work?" the editorial asked. "No one can say. The number of men immediately affected by it is pitifully small and the viewpoint expressed by Heinrich Hauser in 'The German Talks Back' has long been dominant in Germany — the fear of the intellectual, the bourgeois, for the canaille, the mass mind, the belief in uniforms as a necessity for the self-respect of the lower orders and in some mystic concept of the state as a guide for action. But a start is being made, the beginning of an experiment in democracy that may have profound reactions throughout the world."

"Few of the run-of-the-mill German prisoners of war," according to the Portland Oregonian, "will return home as vigorous proponents of democratic government in Germany. It is apparent

from the attitudes of these millions of former Wehrmacht soldiers, that the United Nations have a long and uncertain road to travel before the German people will have earned the right to freedom and self-determination."

Random Comments

"General George Patton has now passed from current controversy into history. There he will have an honored niche. Perhaps he himself will share the sense of relief his countrymen feel at so safe and quiet a transfer. He was obviously in a post which he was unfitted by temperament, training or experience to fill . . . He reaped no laurels from the peace, but those he won in war will remain green for a long time." **Editorial in The New York Times.**

* *

"The new chief of the Bavarian civil administration, Dr. Wilhelm Hoegner, has a long record of opposing the nazis. In addition, Dr. Hoegner has some excellent ideas on the subject of nazis and public jobs . . . The new Minister President says: 'I am definitely against keeping nazis in office just to obtain administrative efficiency' . . . Since an oft-proclaimed war aim was the breaking of nazi power everywhere, this should be exactly what allied authorities want. Regardless of nazi 'efficiency' there is no place for its agents in the arduous process of educating the Germans to the ways of peace and democracy." **St Louis Post-Dispatch.**

* *

"It was not only a stirring but almost an adventurous journey that I had recently in Germany. On this journey, I was able to talk once more with my friends of the past and to reknit the bonds broken by the war. This brought home to me most vividly the rightness of a view I had held firmly at all times

that the German people was never the uniform block behind Hitler that it was declared to be in Goebbels' propaganda and could not but seem in the apparent absence of all open opposition." **Interview with Dr. Karl Barth, eminent Swiss theologian, in "Die Weltwoche" of Zürich, reprinted in the Manchester Guardian.**

* *

"New Army regulations, issued almost daily in the American Zone of occupation, are impressing the Germans with the fact that the long road leading to the field of democratic freedom is tightly fenced on both sides with good military barbed wire." **Philip Whitcomb in Baltimore Sun.**

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"The best hope of convincing the people of Japan that their true interests do not lie along the path of international aggression is to take full advantage of their quick-witted readiness to learn the lessons of their present defeat. They seem eager to adopt democratic forms in a Japanese version of democracy; and from these forms the democratic spirit may emerge. But the process will demand protracted, as well as patient, assistance from the Allies." **London Times.**

* *

"The solution of the Ruhr problem, we should think, would lie first of all in

placing responsibility for it in the hands of an International Coal Commission free from any other cares or obligations. The commission ought to be quite independent of the military authorities in Germany and ought to have top priority for the acquisition of food, machinery, housing and other materials necessary to promote full production. There has already been far too much temporizing with this problem. Only swift and drastic measures can solve it before the siege of winter sets in." **Editorial in The New York Times.**

* *

"There is one by-product of legalized fraternization that cannot be overlooked. That is that every German woman and girl alike is intent upon defending Germany, detracting from the Russians, attacking England and playing upon the Americans' nostalgic heart-strings to the detriment of all his Allies." **Raymond Daniell in The New York Times.**

* *

"The Renner Government has not only retained Russian favor: but it appears about to win recognition from both Britain and the United States. It would be a good omen if the big three could agree on recognizing at peace one of the governments of the former German satellite states in Eastern Europe." **H. V. Kaltenborn in an NBC Broadcast.**

Station List

Military Government Elements

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER			
Office of Mil Govt for Germany (U. S.)	Berlin		Lt Gen Lucius D Clay
Office of Mil Govt (U. S. Zone)	Frankfurt		Maj Gen C L Adcock
WESTERN MILITARY DISTRICT Seventh U. S. Army			
Office of Mil Govt (Western District)	Heidelberg	Western District 2d Mil Govt Regiment	Col M O Edwards
Hq 2d Mil Govt Regt	Bad Homburg		Lt Col N F Hines
Hq Co	Bad Homburg		1st Lt A W Huck
Sv Co	Ober Ursel		Capt B Halprin
1st Maint Plat	Zuffenhausen		1st Lt E Thompson
2d Maint Plat	Wetzlar		Capt B A Sturdevan
R & T Co	Bad Homburg		Capt T Candon
2d MG Med Det	Heidelberg		Lt Col W H Riheldaffer
RR Det (Liaison)	Bad Orb		Capt F Gladzik
LAND WÜRTTEMBERG & NORTH BADEN.			
E-1	Stuttgart	Land Württemberg & North Baden	Col W W Dawson
Württemberg Section			
Co A	Stuttgart	Württemberg Section	Capt O Martin
E-1	Stuttgart	SK Stuttgart	Col W W Dawson
F-10	Stuttgart	SK-LK Ulm	Lt Col C L Jackson
F-11	Ulm	LK Aalen	Lt Col H M Coverly
G-20	Aalen	LK Boblingen	Maj J K Owen
G-21	Boblingen	LK Crailsheim	Capt W A Becker
G-22	Crailsheim	LK Esslingen	Lt Col R L Rogers
G-23	Esslingen	LK Gmünd	Maj J I Taylor
G-24	Gmünd	LK Göppingen	Capt E T Casey
G-25	Göppingen	LK Hall	Maj S R Marsh
G-26	Schwabisch Hall	LK Heidenheim	Maj W T Neel
G-27	Heidenheim	LK Heilbronn	Capt F R Edwards
G-28	Heilbronn	LK Ludwigsburg	Maj H M Montgomery
G-29	Ludwigsburg	LK Waiblingen	Maj J Lindsay
G-30	Waiblingen	LK Backnang	Capt H W Freeman
H-50	Backnang	SK Heilbronn	Capt G D Burchell
H-51	Heilbronn	LK Künzelsau	Maj M L Hoover
H-52	Künzelsau	LK Leonberg	1st Lt H. B. Henry
H-53	Leonberg	LK Mergentheim	Capt R S Doetz
H-54	Bad Mergentheim	LK Nürtingen	Capt S L Haber
H-55	Nürtingen	LK Ohringen	Capt S A Warren
H-56	Ohringen	Warehouse Opn	1st Lt M Korson
H-57	Ulm	LK Vaihingen	Maj J M Gregory
H-58	Vaihingen		Capt J G Cox
North Baden Section			
Co E	Durlach	North Baden Section	1st Lt R T Lynch
E-7	Karlsruhe	SK Mannheim	Col C Lisle
F-16	Mannheim	LK Mannheim	Lt Col R S Smith
G-42	Weinheim	SK Heidelberg	Maj B C Barnes
G-43	Heidelberg	LK Heidelberg	Maj G P Kratz
G-44	Heidelberg	LK Karlsruhe	Capt H D Peterson
G-45	Ettlingen	SK Pforzheim	Capt J W Green
G-46	Pforzheim		Maj R B Little

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
G-47	Karlsruhe	SK Karlsruhe	Maj M S Pullen
H-87	Bruchsal	LK Bruchsal	Capt A F Thompson
H-88	Foudenheim	Warehouse Opn	Maj H E Kring
H-89	Buchen	LK Buchen	Capt J A McGuinness
H-90	Mosbach	LK Mosbach	Maj N O Moore
H-91	Tauberbischofsheim	Tauberbischofsheim	Capt J S Mayer
H-92	Sinsheim	LK Sinsheim	Capt G O Withey
I-137	Edingen	Warehouse Opn	Capt R L Shadwick
I-154	Pforzheim	LK Pforzheim	1st Lt J R Bolin
LAND GREAT HESSEN			
E-5	Wiesbaden	Land Great Hesse	Col J R Newman
Regierungsbezirk Wiesbaden			
Co D	Weilburg		Capt J L Savannah
E-5	Wiesbaden	RB Wiesbaden	Col J R Newman
E-6	Frankfurt	SK Frankfurt	Lt Col R K Phelps
F-15	Wiesbaden	SK Wiesbaden	Maj F A Sansome
G-41	Wetzlar	LK Wetzlar	Lt Col E M Lee
H-77	Dillenburg	LK Dillkreis & LK Biedenkopf	Maj D B Bernstein
H-78	Gelnhausen	LK Gelnhausen & LK Schlüchtern	Maj M E Chotas
H-79	Hanau	SK-LK Hanau	Maj T Turner Jr
H-80	Limburg	LK Limburg & LK Oberlahnkreis	Capt E F Duffy
H-81	Hofheim	LK Maintaunuskreis	Capt F S Percy Jr
H-83	Rüdesheim	LK Rheingaukreis & LK Untertaunuskreis	Maj J G Gavin
H-86	Bad Homburg	LK Obertaunuskreis & LK Usingen	Capt M M Campbell
Regierungsbezirk Kassel			
Co C	Kirchain		1st Lt J F Owen
E-4	Kassel	RB Kassel	Lt Col A Skarry
F-14	Kassel	SK-LK Kassel	Maj R Bard
G-38	Fritzlar	LK Fritzlar-Homberg	Maj R A Gish
G-39	Marburg	SK LK Marburg	Lt Col T A Brown
G-40	Fulda	SK-LK Fulda	Capt E J Dikeman
G-48	Korbach	LK Waldeck	Maj J R Chambliss
H-65	Eschwege	LK Eschwege	Capt A W Moore
H-66	Frankenberg	LK Frankenberg	Capt L E Morris
H-67	Hersfeld	LK Hersfeld	Capt G S Iredell
H-68	Hofgeismar	LK Hofgeismar	1st Lt S B Borda
H-69	Hünfeld	LK Hünfeld	Capt H H Liebhafsky
H-70	Melsungen	LK Melsungen	Capt T T Turnbull Jr
H-71	Rotenburg	LK Rotenburg	1st Lt P J Zeller
H-72	Kassel	Warehouse Opn	Capt J R Newell
H-73	Witzenhausen	LK Witzenhausen	Capt W E. Getman
H-74	Ziegenhain	LK Ziegenhain	Capt O. R. Schrimshaw
I-144	Wolfhagen	LK Wolfhagen	Capt C. E. Mullen
I-161	Homburg	GM Homburg	1st Lt L. J. McKannay
Regierungsbezirk Hessen			
Co B	Darmstadt		1st Lt A L Husted, Jr (actg)
E-3	Darmstadt	RB Hessen	Lt Col W T Burt (actg)
F-12	Darmstadt	SK Darmstadt	Lt Col L G Kelly
F-13	Offenbach	SK Offenbach	Maj C G Martins (actg)
G-31	Bensheim	LK Bergstrasse	Capt A C Leggatt
G-32	Büdingen	LK Büdingen	Capt L S LaPrade
G-33	Dieburg	LK Dieburg	Maj E T Cusiek
G-34	Friedberg	LK Friedberg	Maj R J Willard
G-35	Giessen	SK Giessen	Capt J S Chapin
G-36	Gross Gerau	LK Gross Gerau	Capt R L Patten
H-59	Alsfeld	LK Alsfeld	Capt W P Burkes
H-60	Erbach	LK Erbach	Capt L A Claff
H-62	Lauterbach	LK Lauterbach	Capt H Nickelsberg

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
Bremen Sub-District			
E2C2	Bremen	Bremen Sub-District	Lt Col B C Welker
G1C2	Wesermünde	SK Bremerhaven	Lt Col L S Diggs
H4C2	Osterholz-Scharmbeck	LK Osterholz	Maj J R Reed
I10C2	Loxstedt	LK Wesermünde	Capt J F Flynn
I11C2	Brake	LK Wesermarsch	Capt M L Krauss
I12C2	Nordenham	GM Nordenham	Capt G R Zeek
EASTERN MILITARY DISTRICT			
Third U. S. Army			
Office of Mil Govt for Bavaria Munich		Eastern District	Brig Gen W. J. Muller
3d Mil Govt Regt			
Hq 3d Mil Govt Regt Augsburg			Col G. D. Grawford
Hq Co Augsburg			1st Lt Wm Irwin
Sv Co Augsburg			Capt J O'Malley
1st Maint Plat Augsburg			Capt J O'Malley
2d Maint Plat Uttenreuth			1st Lt C Casper
3d Maint Plat Straubing			1st Lt C. T. Enbody
R & T Co Augsburg			1st Lt T J May
3d MG Med Det Munich			Lt Col C Shields
3d MG Med Sec Augsburg			Capt H S Price
LAND BAYERN			
E-201 Munich		Land Bayern	Brig Gen W. J. Muller
Regierungsbezirk Mainfranken			
Co A Ochsenfurt		RB Mainfranken	1st Lt H A Lenert
E-202 Würzburg		SK-LK Würzburg	Lt Col M E Henderson
F-210 Würzburg		SK-LK Aschaffenburg	Maj J B Bradford
G-220 Aschaffenburg		SK-LK Schweinfurt	Maj C M Emerick
G-221 Schweinfurt		LK Kissingen	Maj A S Grove
H-250 Bad Kissingen		LK Kitzingen	Capt M A Potter
H-251 Kitzingen		LK Alzenau	Capt J B Lynn
I-330 Alzenau		LK Brückenau	Maj E E Shovea
I-331 Brückenau		LK Ebern	Capt H B Clark Jr
I-332 Ebern		LK Gemünden	Capt S L Tulin
I-333 Gemünden		LK Gerolzhofen	Capt K N Galloway
I-334 Gerolzhofen		LK Hammelburg	Capt W J Tonkin
I-335 Hammelburg		LK Hassfurt	Capt E H Emery
I-336 Hassfurt		LK Hofheim	Capt T F Griffen
I-337 Hofheim		LK Karlstadt	Capt W Hitt
I-338 Karlstadt		LK Königshofen	1st Lt W E Brayden
I-339 Königshofen		LK Lohr	Capt A W Peterson
I-340 Lohr		LK Marktheidenfeld	Capt Elmer E Kelly
I-341 Marktheidenfeld		LK Mellrichstadt	Capt M B Voorhees
I-342 Mellrichstadt		LK Miltenberg	Capt J. J. Schaller (actg)
I-343 Miltenberg		LK Neustadt a. d. Salle	Capt D J Huffman
I-344 Neustadt a. d. Salle		LK Obernburg	1st Lt E F Warnke
I-345 Obernburg		LK Ochsenfurt	Capt B H Logan
I-346 Ochsenfurt			Capt H A Storm
Regierungsbezirk Ober & Mittelfranken			
Co C Ansbach		RB Ober & Mittelfranken	1st Lt G N Hultzen
E-203 Ansbach		SK-LK Nürnberg	Col E M Haight
F-211 Nürnberg		SK-LK Ansbach	Col C H Andrews
G-228 Ansbach		SK-LK Fürth	Maj W R Whitaker
G-229 Fürth		LK Dinkelsbühl	Capt J D Cofer
H-261 Dinkelsbühl		LK Eichstadt	Maj J. W. Hall
H-262 Eichstadt		LK Feuchtwangen	Maj W T Staats
H-263 Feuchtwangen		LK Gunzenhausen	Capt C E Wilhelm
H-264 Gunzenhausen		LK Hersbruck	Maj H W Zurn
H-265 Hersbruck		LK Hilpoltstein	Maj F M Dunbaugh
H-266 Hilpoltstein			Maj H T Lund

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
H-267	Weissenburg	LK Weissenburg	Maj W S Bailey
H-268	Rothenburg	LK Rothenburg	Capt R C Anderson
H-269	Schwalbach	LK Schwalbach	Capt R H Stringer
H-270	Scheinfeld	LK Scheinfeld	Maj H C Kauffmann
H-271	Windsheim	LK Uffenheim	Capt R E Stringer
H-272	Lauf	LK Lauf	Capt E N Humphrey
H-273	Neustadt a. d. Aisch	LK Neustadt a. d. Aisch	Maj H L Woodall
Co B	Bamberg		Capt W H Cox
G-222	Bamberg	SK-LK Bamberg	Maj J A Watkins
G-223	Bayreuth	SK-LK Bayreuth	Lt Col C J Reilly
G-224	Erlangen	LK Erlangen	Lt Col H Hargrave
G-225	Coburg	SK-LK Coburg	Maj H Lockland
G-226	Kronach	LK Kronach	Lt Col D Paulette
G-227	Hof	SK-LK Hof	Maj A R Giroux
G-247	Lichtenfels	LK Lichtenfels	Maj J R Case
H-252	Ebermannstadt	LK Ebermannstadt	Capt W H Hobbs
H-253	Hochstadt	LK Hochstadt a. d. Aisch	Maj P E Bruehl
H-254	Kulmbach	LK Kulmbach	Maj P B Lamson
H-255	Pegnitz	LK Pegnitz	Maj M F Skinner
H-256	Munchberg	LK Munchberg	Maj A C Abbott
H-258	Rehau	LK Rehau	Capt R H Dodds
H-259	Wunseidel	LK Wunseidel	Capt D H Alexander
H 260	Forcheim	LK Forcheim	Lt Col F Robie
I-347	Naila	LK Naila	Capt H W Newell
I-348	Stadtsteinach	LK Stadtsteinach	Capt J R Golden

Regierungbezirk Niederbayern & Oberpfalz

Co D	Regensburg		Capt V A Grasso
E-204	Regensburg	RB Niederbayern & Oberpfalz	Lt Col Hasting
F-212	Regensburg	SK-LK Regensburg	Lt Col S S Speaks
G-230	Weiden	SK Weiden & LK Neustadt a. d. Wald	Capt R A Rosan
H-274	Amberg	SK-LK Amberg	Maj Mattox
H-275	Burglengenfeld	LK Burglengenfeld	Capt E. Fichter
H-276	Parsberg	LK Parsberg	Maj H J Mrachek
H-277	Tirschenreuth	LK Tirschenreuth	Capt F P Murray
H-278	Neunburg	LK Neunburg vorm Wald	Maj J J Egan
H-279	Eschenbach	LK Eschenbach i. d. Opf.	Capt W R Baylies
I-349	Kemnath	LK Kemnath	Capt W G Montpas
I-350	Nabburg	LK Nabburg	Capt G Doyle
I-351	Oberviechtach	LK Oberviechtach	Capt R A Berry
I-352	Riedenberg	LK Riedenberg	Capt C V Hansen
I-353	Vohenstrauss	LK Vohenstrauss	1st Lt C. A. Harrington (actg)
I-354	Roding	LK Roding	Capt C R Buchheit
I-355	Waldmünchen	LK Waldmünchen	Capt J E Hudson
I-356	Beilngries	LK Beilngries	Capt J J Mallon
I-357	Neumarkt	LK Neumarkt i. d. Opf.	1st Lt W N Blanton
I-358	Sulzbach-Rosenburg	LK Sulzbach-Rosenburg	Capt S. E. Prail
Co H	Regensburg		1st Lt O G Savelli
G-243	Passau	SK-LK Passau	Lt Col F W Hanger
G-244	Cham	LK Cham	Maj C E McDaniel
G-245	Landshut	SK-LK Landshut	Capt A J Wann
G-246	Straubing	SK-LK Straubing	Maj H T Olsen
H-301	Deggendorf	LK Deggendorf	Capt L C Smullenberger
H-302	Eggenfelden	LK Eggenfelden	Capt E W Manning
H-303	Grafenau	LK Grafenau	Capt W J Fitzpatrick
H-304	Kelheim	LK Kelheim	Capt O DeBogdan
H-305	Landau	LK Landau a. d. Isar	Maj R M Stribling
H-306	Pfarrkirchen	LK Pfarrkirchen	Capt W D Baird
H-307	Zweisel	LK Regen	Capt A R Sphar
H-308	Vilshofen	LK Vilshofen	Capt W. J. Fitzpatrick
H-309	Vilsbiburg	LK Vilsbiburg	Capt J W Fleshman
H-310	Freyung	LK Wolfstein	Capt R W Douglass
I-375	Bogen	LK Bogen	Capt A G Albert
I-376	Plattling	Sp. Branch Det	Capt E. C. Johnson
I-377	Dingolfing	LK Dingolfing	Capt B E Reichhardt
I-378	Griesbach	LK Griesbach	Capt A J Gallant

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
I-379	Kötzting	LK Kötzting	Capt E. L. Davis, Jr.
I-380	Mainburg	LK Mainburg	Capt W Wickersham
I-381	Mallersdorf	LK Mallersdorf	Capt S R Jacobs
I-382	Rottenburg	LK Rottenburg	Capt E A Russo
I-383	Viechtach	LK Viechtach	Capt J F Vaile
I-385	Wegscheid	LK Wegscheid	Capt H Walter

Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern

Co F	Munich		1st Lt J MacDonough
E-205	Munich	RB Oberbayern	Lt Col J W Hensel
F-213	Munich	SK-LS Munich	Lt Col E Keller Jr
G-236	Partenkirchen	LK Garmisch-Partenkirchen	Maj C H Heyl (actg)
G-237	Ingolstadt	SK-LK Ingolstadt	Capt L H Norins
G-238	Munich	LK Munich	Maj M T Mawrence
H-286	Fürstenfeldbruck	LK Fürstenfeldbruck	Capt J J McBride
H-287	Landsberg	LK Landsberg	Capt C A Rein
H-288	Pfaffenhofen	LK Pfaffenhofen	Capt C A Sloat
H-289	Starnberg	LK Starnberg	Capt M Shellenberger
H-290	Weilheim	LK Weilheim	Maj E C Wills
H-291	Wolfratshausen	LK Wolfratshausen	Capt C H Bischoff
I-362	Aichach	LK Aichach	Capt L. R. Day
I-364	Schrobenhausen	LK Schrobenhausen	Capt R G Hill Jr
I-365	Munich	Bavarian Supply	Capt F S Franke
I-367	Dachau	LK Dachau	1st Lt V A Burke
I-368	Schöngau	LK Schöngau	Capt C E Carlsen
Co E	Wasserburg		Capt J T Collier
G-231	Freising	LK Freising	Capt A G Snow
G-232	Miesbach	LK Miesbach	Maj L L Haupt
G-233	Traunstein	LK Traunstein	Capt F L Tracy
G-234	Altotting	LK Altotting	Capt R L Montague
G-235	Rosenheim	SK-LK Rosenheim	Maj R G MacDonald
H-280	Erding	LK Erding	Capt H J Bierman
H-281	Laufen	LK Laufen	Capt S L Jones Jr
H-282	Mühldorf	LK Mühldorf	Maj C E Vickerman
H-283	Wasserburg	LK Wasserburg	Capt M J Groves
H-284	Bad Tolz	LK Tolz	Maj J Letteriello
H-285	Aibling	LK Aibling	Maj E J Newmeyer
H-311	Berchtesgaden	LK Berchtersgaden	Capt M E DiPietro
I-361	Ebersberg	LK Ebersberg	Capt G E Horwath

Regierungsbezirk Schwaben

Co G	Ziemetshausen		1st Lt O Meirhenry
E-206	Augsburg	RB Schwaben	Lt Col R L Hiles
F-214	Augsburg	SK-LK Augsburg	Lt Col R A Norton
G-239	Dillingen	LK Dillingen	Maj C F Baker
G-240	Weissenhorn	LK Neu Ulm	Maj J A Blakemore
G-241	Sonthofen	LK Sonthofen	Maj A B Ebbers
G-242	Kempton	SK-LK Kempton	1st Lt B M Ziegler
H-292	Donauwörth	LK Donauwörth	Maj H L Snapp
H-293	Günzburg	LK Günzburg	Capt J G Horrell
H-294	Markt Oberdorf	LK Markt Oberdorf	1st Lt J O Renalds
H-295	Memmingen	LK Memmingen	Maj R F Wagner
H-296	Mindelheim	LK Mindelheim	Maj E C Bunker
H-297	Neuberg	LK Neuberg a. d. Donau	Capt W H Oswalt
H-298	Nordlingen	LK Nordlingen	Capt S H Brown
H-299	Füssen	LK Füssen	Capt T R Schweer
H-300	Krumbach	LK Krumbach	1st Lt L. E. Dunn
I-369	Illertissen	LK Illertissen	Capt W S Reed
I-370	Kaufbeuren	LK Kaufbeuren	Maj E M Ross
I-372	Wertingen	LK Wertingen	Capt R E Hale
I-373	Friedberg	LK Friedberg	Maj P S Webb
I-374	Schwabmünchen	LK Schwabmünchen	1st Lt L E Smith

UNIT

LOCATION

OFFICE OF
MILITARY GOVERNMENT

DIRECTOR OR
COMMANDING OFFICER

U. S. MILITARY DISTRICT — BERLIN

Office of
Mil Govt
(U. S. Sector
Berlin) Berlin

Col F L Howley

Detachments Disbanded:

2d Mil Govt Regt:

Co C: E-2
Co D: H-76, H-82, H-84, H-85, I-149.
Co E: F-17

3d Mil Govt Regt:

Co H: Note: Orders disbanding Detachments
I-376 and I-379 have been
rescinded.

